

even amendment were finally read. A hush fell on the Senate. The Vice-President promptly ruled out a motion made by Mr. Morrill, who to-day developed an unaccountable opposition to Cuban liberty; and declared that the final vote must be taken at once. The yeas and nays were, of course, demanded, and amid great enthusiasm, by a vote of 64 to 6, the joint resolutions were adopted.

The Men Who Voted for Liberty.

Allen, Allison, Bacon, Baker, Bates, Burrows, Berry, Butler, Call, Cannon, Chandler, Clark, Cockrell, Culom, Daniel, Davis, DeBois, Faulkner, Gallinger, Gibson, Gray, Hill, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kyle, Lodge, McMillan, Martin, Mitchell (Ore.), Morgan, Nelson, Peffer, Pritchard, Quay, Sherman, Smith, Stewart, Thurston, Vest, Warren, White.

Total—64.

The only men to vote in the negative, as previously stated, were Senators Caffery, of Louisiana; Chilton, of Texas; George, of Mississippi; Hall, of Maine; Morrill, of Vermont; and Wetmore, of Rhode Island.

The Journal reader must remember that the votes on the two amendments previously given were on the question to lay on the table. This will account for the similarity between the three roll calls, the fact being that a vote to lay on the table the first two instances was indicative of a preference for the final resolution, which was adopted. Many of the Senators whose names are not recorded were present, but were paired with other members, so that their votes could not be counted.

Lindsay's Proposals.

The scene in and around the Senate Chamber to-day was sufficient to remove all doubt as to sympathy of Americans with the Cubans, if any had existed. The announcement that the question would be voted on in the Senate to-day made that chamber the centre of attraction in Washington. Soon after noon the galleries were filled, and hundreds of men and women crowded the corridors, anxious to gain entrance that they might participate in the demonstration in behalf of liberty for the Cubans.

The Senators were nervously anxious to take up the subject. They did not await the hour of 2 p. m., which had been fixed as the time for resuming the debate.

The routine morning business was rapidly dispatched, and in less than half an hour from the rap of the Vice-President's gavel Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, was recognized to discuss the resolutions reported from the Foreign Relations Committee. Unusual interest was manifested in the utterances of the Kentucky Senator. His intimate personal and political relations with the Administration, his unflinching championship of its policies, and the fact that he had a conference with

tional law the United States had the right to intervene, he said he would cast all such considerations aside and discuss the subject on the basis of humanity. He added that declarations of sympathy, recognition of rights of belligerency, would avail the Cubans nothing.

With his stalwart form erect, his right arm extended, as if to emphasize his utterance, and in fervid tones that bore conviction of his sincerity, Senator Lindsay said:

"If the United States intends taking any steps that will avail these struggling Cubans, that step should be in the direction of the ultimate independence of Cuba."

That was the keynote of the Senator's speech. He cited history and legal authority to sustain his contention that the United States had in the past recognized the independence of struggling patriots under conditions not more favorable to the people in revolt than that of the Cubans to-day. When the United States recognized the republic of Texas there were only thirty thousand persons engaged in the struggle for liberty.

The Senator declared that Spain would never grant good government to Cuba. The history of that island for many years demonstrates that Spain held it only to draw money to her impoverished coffers and was indifferent to the welfare of the inhabitants; that the Cubans have earned their right to independence by maintaining virtual war against tyranny for years. He said that even if Spain now desired to grant the island good government, she could not do it, but Spain had only one purpose in retaining control of Cuba, and that was the same selfish, greedy motive that had cursed her rule all along.

"The time has come," said the Senator, "for the United States to see that a final severance of the relations between Spain and Cuba is accomplished. And such independence is the only basis which will bring lasting peace to Cuba, judging by her experience of the last seventy years."

Spain, added the Senator, contemplated the annihilation of all the able-bodied men of Cuba; that was her proclaimed method of suppressing the insurrection.

"Why," he asked, "shall we not propose to Spain that she sell the island to the Cubans, and guarantee the payment of the obligations thus incurred? We cannot answer that we are not our brother's keeper, for we have made ourselves keeper of this brother, and the civilized world will hold us responsible."

The Plan Was Foreshadowed.

In submitting this proposition to the Senate virtually as a substitute for the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Lindsay offered a plan devised by the President and Secretary Olney that was explained in detail in a Washington dispatch to the Journal, published early in January.

That dispatch set forth that the President was withholding from the House of Representatives the official correspondence, for which it had called by resolution, because he had a method that he believed would bring about the independence of Cuba without any ruthless violation of treaty provisions. It was stated that the President would wait for a propitious occasion to submit his plan to Congress; that the substitution of Weyler for Campos as Captain-General of Cuba was expected to inaugurate an era of bloodshed and butchery in Cuba that would arouse the intense indignation of the people of the United States and create a universal demand on the part of the citizens of this country for

CUBANS ARE GRATEFUL.

Minister Palma Writes to the Journal Thanking It for Support of His Country's Cause.

I am very glad to have any opportunity to express how much we Cubans are indebted to the good work of the New York Journal in support of the Cuban Cause which is really an American Cause.

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The President last night on the Cuban question, were accepted as sufficient warrant for the conclusion that he would, at least, outline the views of the Executive and his Secretary of State. When the extra session of the fifty-third Congress assembled, at the summons of the President, to repeat certain provisions of the Sherman law, Senator Lindsay opened the fight as the accredited spokesman of the Administration. Again, when the Hawaiian situation became a burning question in Congress Senator Lindsay went to the front, bearing the Administration banner; and in the contest in the last Congress over the silver question, the Kentucky Senator became the champion of the President and his Cabinet.

The Administration View.

Senator Lindsay did not leave his audience to-day in a moment's doubt as to the attitude he would take. He asserted that the present situation in Cuba demonstrates that the existing war can only terminate in two ways—either by the success of the Cubans in their gallant efforts to establish a republic, or their utter destruction by power of Spain. While he maintained even from the standpoint of interna-



CHARLES MICHELSON.
Correspondents of the Journal Who Were Cast into Prison in Havana by the Spaniards.

of the New World, will not permit a despot monarchy to annihilate the Cubans that that monarchy may perpetuate its rule over the most productive island in existence.

Seized the Moment.

The speech of Senator Lindsay, who was fresh from a consultation with the President, makes it plain that Mr. Cleveland deemed it a fitting time to put forth his plan, that members of Congress may ponder over it. It has not been any part of the President's programme to have action on the situation hastened. Political results not now dreamed of may be involved in this Cuban question. The people of the United States are more wrought up over the Spanish outrages in Cuba than they were only a few weeks ago over the Venezuelan boundary contention. They are convinced that the boundary dispute will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the South American Republic and to the United States, but they are growing exceedingly impatient to have something done to help the Cubans, who are making such a gallant fight for liberty.

As has been hitherto stated in the Journal, the official correspondence relating to Cuba, recently sent to the House, contained nothing of real value or importance. It was restricted to consular reports and other documents covering the early period of the present war. Nothing of a later date than July of last year was sent to the House, since which time many American citizens have been arrested and subjected to the most intolerable indignities and hardships.

May Influence Spain.

To the Editor of the Journal:

I am very grateful to the Senate for the resolutions it passed to-night, and I hope it will very soon induce Spain to grant our independence. We Cubans always expected that the United States would help us in our struggle for freedom, for we have learned to love this freedom in this country. It is the land that offered us a home when the Spaniards left us none.

CALIXTO GARCIA.

Has Changed His View.

To the Editor of the Journal:

When I was arrested a few days ago and treated like a common criminal right under the rays of liberty's light by men calling themselves United States representatives, I felt that such a light ought to be extinguished, since it did not accomplish its purpose to enlighten the world. I felt ashamed of my American citizenship, as this, the greatest of republics, was no more the protector of liberty-loving and liberty-seeking people. I am glad now that the action of the United States Senate comes right after that outrage. It reassures me that the spirit of true Americanism has not died in this my adopted home, and that we may yet be proud of living in the country of Washington and Blaine. The justice done by the Senate to those who heroically struggling for the worst of causes redeems the country from the shame thrown upon it by the brutality of some of its officers.

BENJAMIN J. GUERRA.

Has Done Much for Cuba.

To the Editor of the Journal:

No paper in this country has done so much for Cuban freedom as the Journal, and I regard the Senate's action as much a victory for it as for us. No higher cause has ever inspired an editor's pen, and all of our people feel our hearts beat faster when they remember what you have done in our behalf. Victory is nigh and much of the honor of it will be the Journal's banner.

F. L. TIERRA.

Has Won Cuban Hearts.

To the Editor of the Journal:

The Journal has nobly contributed to the great result. Its ringing editorials and its magnificent persistence have had a wonderful effect on the situation. Cuban hearts all over the world will now be lightened by the inspiring news. The Journal has won its way to Cuban hearts.

ALCERDO SEIXAS.

Moves a Vote of Thanks.

To the Editor of the Journal:

I read the Journal every day, and I never doubted for a moment that it would eventually bring our cause to the front. Patriotic Cuba should give a vote of thanks to the newspapers of America. The Journal was our strongest journalistic supporter. It deserves every encomium.

JOSE FERNANDEZ.

Guerra Thanks the Journal.

To the Editor of the Journal:

The Journal has done grand service for our cause. Every true Cuban should feel grateful to your paper for what it has effected. My compliments

to the Journal and my hearty thanks for Cuba.

BENJAMIN GUERRA,
Treasurer of the Cuban Junta.

God Hasten Free Cuba.

To the Editor of the Journal:

I cannot say all I feel. My gratitude for the noble work accomplished by the Journal is deep and great. The efforts that have been made for the struggling Cubans is appreciated beyond words by all loyal Cubans in this city and throughout the country.

I think the action of Congress will have much to do with establishing free Cuba, and may God hasten the day.

I have just had word that my son, who headed an expedition a few months ago from here, has been chosen Di-

rector-General of the Oriental provinces. I pray that the good work will go on. The encouragement of this country means much for Cuba.

ANA QUESADA DE CESPEDES.

Widow of Cuba's Former President.

Cuba's Credit Unlimited.

To the Editor of the Journal:

The fate of Cuba is now decided beyond a venture. She will be free, and that before the rainy season is over, and that means before eight months. Spain cannot carry on the war simply because she is bankrupt and can't borrow any more money, while the Cubans now that they are to be recognized can get unlimited credit. The Journal has done a grand and patriotic thing

in making a fight for the oppressed Cubans. The Journal was the first paper to recognize that America owed to Cuba the same treatment that had been accorded to this country in years past. It was largely owing to the able presentation of this question in the Journal that such action was taken in Washington to-day.

B. H. PORTUONDO, M. D.

Will Save Thousands of Lives.

To the Editor of the Journal:

I have read the HUI resolution and the other measures in Congress, and also the speech of Senator Sherman with very great interest. I believe that Cuba will be free. It is only a matter of time. If the United States grants belligerent rights to Cubans it will do more than anything else to hasten the end, and will save thousands of lives

States is now discriminated against by Spain to the extent of from 250 to 2,500 per cent in her exports. Free Cuba, by assailing control of this, would improve the present condition so that the United States could not help being the gainer. In one sense, by Cuban independence, I am overjoyed at to-day's doings in Washington, and I think that the Journal has done a great deal of good by its attitude on the question.

F. G. PIERRA,

Chairman of the Press Committee of the Cuban Delegation.

Will Excite Enthusiasm.

To the Editor of the Journal:

There is no doubt but that the noble action of the Senate to-day will prove a great benefit to the cause of Cuba. It will excite the enthusiasm

of the people of every class and every nation in favor of our suffering island, and it is the regard and confidence that will be born of this enthusiasm that we need. The Senate's action is the first and a great step in favor of our most deserving cause. Spain has placed a great deal of dependence on the conduct of the United States toward assisting in that oppressive country's victory in Cuba. The Senate's action to-day will open Spain's eyes to the true feeling in the matter in this country. It is an expression of opinion on the subject of our rights and just dues coming to us from the people of the United States. Truly we have much to be thankful for.

MANUEL SANGUILY.

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ALEXANDRO MACEO.

RECOGNITION'S MEANING.

Advantages Accruing to the United States and to Cuba if Belligerent Rights Are Accorded.

An opinion by Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, has long been accepted as the correct statement of the advantages accruing to insurgents when neutral Governments accord to them the right of belligerents. Here is what Justice Harlan said:

"The insurgents gain the great advantage of a recognized status (when belligerent rights are accorded), and the opportunity to employ commissioned cruisers at sea, and to exert all the powers known to maritime warfare, with the sanction of foreign nations. They can obtain abroad loans, military and naval materials, as against everything but neutrality laws. Their flag and commissions are acknowledged, their revenue laws are respected, and they acquire a quasi-political recognition. On the other hand, the parent government is relieved from responsibility for acts done in the insurgent territory; its blockade of its own ports is respected, and it acquires a right to exert against neutral commerce all the powers of a party to a maritime war."

The direct advantages which may accrue

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